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SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

The Paving Investigation.

While it must be conceded that the
District Commissioners have done what
they could toward getting at the facts of
the ugly rumors first about the engineer
department of the District government,
it is well that they have decided to turn
over all the evidence in their possession to
the United States district attorney.

There is so much smoke in connection
with these paving scandals as to make it
reasonably sure that there is some fire
underneath.

As the investigation has proceeded day
by day, suspicion that there may have
been graft in certain contracts has be-
come almost a painful certainty, and
when, yesterday, the records showed in-
disputably that an employee of the Dis-
trict had put aside over \$8,000 in four
years out of an annual salary of \$1,800 it
was high time that the probe be placed
in the hands of the proper authorities.

The District Commissioners deserve
all credit for the brave way in which
they have probed for facts bearing
upon every phase of the case without fear
or favor. They have done well; but we
doubt not that the proper authorities,
with unlimited legal power, will do bet-
ter.

In the effort to make of Washington
the ideal city of the nation the very sus-
picion of corruption within any of the
departments of the District is shocking.
Racidity is not rife here, we are glad
to believe, but if we have dishonest of-
ficials and employees, let them be sum-
marily dealt with. Public sentiment de-
mands it and will be satisfied with nothing
short of that.

The fact that the Southern Railway
was able to borrow a few millions re-
cently without causing Gova, Hoke
Smith, Glenn, and Comer to throw a
series of fits may, we think, be taken as
a sure sign of returning business pros-
perity.

Legislation by Injunction.

Another of President Roosevelt's pet
measures, the so-called anti-injunction
bill, has been turned down by the Republi-
can majority in the House. Yet the
President can better afford adverse ac-
tion on this measure than many mem-
bers of Congress, for the questions in-
volved in the growing use and abuse of
the injunctive process are by no means
temporary or negligible, and they are
not going to down at the bidding of a
Republican conference. The discussion of
these questions has aroused a great deal
of unnecessary heat on both sides. The
courts have been about as intemperately
defended as vigorously attacked. It has
been strongly denied that there has been
any abuse of the injunction, and it has
been as strenuously asserted that the in-
junctive process was breaking down all
the personal liberties of the workmen.
The truth lies somewhere between these
extremes, and we think it will appear in
the end that Mr. Roosevelt and the labor
leaders who are urging some legislative
restraint of the injunctive process have
excellent ground for their contention.

A modern injunction, especially one di-
rected against the members of a labor
union, is not only a judicial process, but
also a legislative enactment. It defines a
number of acts as unlawful which were
not so enumerated in the penal code, and
the court presumes to inflict punishment
for violation of its enactment without
the due process of law guaranteed to
every individual by the Constitution. De-
fenders of the injunctive process often
declare that it forbids nothing but what
is already unlawful; but this is far from
an exact statement of the case. A recent
injunction granted by a local court for-
bade members of a labor union going to
the railway station to meet incoming
workmen, with a view to inducing them
not to accept certain employment. The
relation of this forbidden act to the per-
sonal or property rights of the employer
would seem to be somewhat remote, but
the act, by the decree of the court, is
unlawful, and punishable as long as the
decree is in force. Otherwise it would
be lawful. In the remarkably compre-
hensive injunction issued by Judge Day
against the Miners' Union, a decree that
has been aimed to some extent by
Senator Culberson, members of the union
were forbidden to use even moral suasion
to induce men to join their organization,
on the ground that the employees had
signed contracts not to join any union,
and that to induce them to break their
contracts was unlawful and enjoined.

Putting contract and injunction together,
employer and judge have thus devised
a system of coercion that could be used
to prevent altogether the combination of
workmen for self-protection. And it is
perhaps worth noting that this same
judge sentenced a man and wife to six
months in jail for a violation of one of
his injunctions, which violation arose
out of an attempt by a union man's wife
to call off a dog that was barking at a
strikebreaker. In doing so the woman,
unfortunately for her, used a phrase that
came within the purview of the injunc-
tion, and the husband was participant crim-

inals. Of Judge Dayton's action in the
Miners' Union case, Mr. Culberson has
said that "his action has gone beyond the
precedents, and that, if acquiesced in,
it should become the law of the United
States. It would have the effect to inter-
fere with the freedom of speech and the
freedom of action of laboring men to right
their wrongs."

The advantage of the injunction in sup-
pressing the practices of labor unions
lies in the fact that these practices are
made unlawful by judicial decree. It goes
without saying that no legislative body
would enact a body of statutes contain-
ing the prohibitions put in force by in-
junctive process against members of labor
unions, and so employers resort to judge-
made law. A piece of governmental
mechanism that makes, enforces, and in-
terprets its own statutes is necessarily
more effective than one in which the
legislative, judicial, and executive func-
tions are separated. And a modern court
wielding the injunction is an imperium
in imperio that needs no legislature and
no executive. It is sufficient unto itself
for the business it undertakes to do.
But in the end it will have to be curbed,
not necessarily at the behest of special
interests, but for the general welfare.
For the injunction has been employed to
annul legislation, as well as to enact it,
even to strike down the executive func-
tions of a sovereign State, and whatever
is done to check its abuse should be
undertaken in behalf of the whole people.

"Everybody should be content with his
station," says a contemporary. We will
be positively delighted with ours when
they get the car lines so arranged that
we can get to it without walking
ourselves out of breath.

Home, Sweet Home!

The Ohio State Journal thinks this
season of the year when home should
and does appeal most strongly to the
better natures of men and women; when
its refining and uplifting influence acts
upon our inner natures as it does at no
other time. Indeed, our contemporary
grows eloquent in discussing the joys of
home life and home-like environments,
and says, among other things, this:
"These are the days when the home is the
dearest place on earth, for now the repairing,
the painting, the papering, and the general
renovation of things go on, which is very apt
to make one's feelings for home more
keen."
"But in a fairer sense, home is the dearest place,
just now. Walk along the residence streets, some
fine morning, even where the modest homes are,
and one will see how sweet and tranquil they all
seem. The trees, the bushes, the green grass,
the flowers, the white curtains, the rocking chairs on
the porch—everything tells of happiness and love."
"Sometimes one sees the family or friends gathered
on the porch, and he does not fail to note
how they lounge and enjoy Nature all about them.
They smile like the flowers, and sing like
the birds, and meditate like the green grass. Spring
is in their hearts and the glad year dwells in their
homes like an angel from Paradise."

We do not agree with our contemporary
altogether as to this particular season-
spring cleaning time, as it is called—
being the most delightful home season
of the entire year. We have grave
doubts about that. Visions of dismantled
bedrooms, tumbled parlors, jumbled din-
ing-rooms, and littered halls fill through
the mind unpleasantly; pictures, mayhap, are
scattered helterskelter all over the place;
things smell "soapy"; queerly colored
and peculiarly pungent liquids assail the
eye and nostril. No; we can hardly per-
suade ourselves that spring cleaning time
is the most ideal delightful time
of the year for home-lovers, however be-
nignly it may be qualified when con-
sidered abstractly and not in comparison
with other times concerning which lack
of space forbids extended comment here.

We do want to go on record, however,
as an indorse of home. We approve of
home, unqualifiedly and emphatically!
We believe every man ought to have one;
if possible, he ought to own it. No mat-
ter if it be palace or cottage, he can
make of it a fine place of refuge from
every vexation and carping care that
assails him, provided only that he go
about it in the right way. We believe
that the man who encourages another to
buy a home does a fine thing; frequently
builds better than he knows. The man
who owns his own home is a better
citizen for it. He becomes interested
in the management of civic affairs; he
becomes a fixture in a community; he
acquires a responsibility and a dignity
not possessed by the nonhome owner.
The rented home is better than no home,
but the home owned by the tenant in fee
simple is the greatest home of them all.
Home is a magnificent place. It is the
spot wherein is fashioned the best that
we have of manhood and womanhood in
this world. The man who hasn't a home
is taking a long step toward happiness,
contentment, and peace of mind when
he makes his first payment on one. If
he is really wise, he will not put off that
day beyond the time that necessity com-
pels.

As we understand the situation, Mr.
Wright simply gave his ship the
wrong steer.

"Chattanooga ought to spend less
time talking about their neighbors," says
the Chattanooga Star. Still, it is scan-
dalous the way those Atlanta and Bir-
mingham people order original packages
of things from the Mountain City of
Tennessee.

"The reformer is usually the man who
has gotten it in the neck," says the
Memphis Commercial-Appeal. Ungram-
matically expressed, but emphatically
true.

Notwithstanding the advent of Mrs.
Belle Guinness, our esteemed friend Col.
Raisuli still remains in a class by him-
self, when it comes to dying and resur-
recting oneself periodically.

The Russian Legation at Tokyo has
been raised to an embassy. Russia's re-
spect for Japan has increased consider-
ably in the past few years.

"We hereby instruct and direct that
the vote of South Carolina in the na-
tional convention at Denver be cast as
a unit for the (Bryan's) nomination un-
til the same is secured," says the De-
mocracy of the Palmetto State. Nothing
evasive or uncertain about that!

Senator Rayner appears to think that
a President who never makes a mistake
is too good to be true.

While the activity of the highball may
be more or less limited this spring, the
mothball is as busy as ever on the job.

The woman's suffrage question is get-
ting to be about as acute in Great
Britain as the prohibition question is in

this country. We suppose we shall have
to face that suffragette racket in this
land, sooner or later—probably sooner.

It will soon be time to wear yourself
out seeking rest at some summer resort.

There probably isn't a State in the
Union that can't look toward New York
these days and be thankful that all
United States Senators are not like at
least one of them.

Incidentally, Mr. Tillman and Neptune
might compare pitchforks and tridents
as a means of whaling away the time
on that sea voyage.

"A Texas girl dined at the Hungry
Club in New York," says the Houston
Post. We suspect the club has been ex-
traordinarily hungry ever since.

"The Albany Herald thinks Eve must
have given Adam a green apple. Judging
from the trouble it caused, more likely
it was wormy," says the Montgomery
Advertiser. Our opinion is that it was a
crabapple.

Looking back over the career of the
present Congress, we can't say that it
furnishes an unanswerable argument in
favor of higher salaries.

A London actress wears a million dol-
lars' worth of diamonds during one act
of a play. This, we imagine, is one
shining example not apt to be followed
extensively.

"The June bride is being discussed and
agreeably anticipated on every hand.
How about the June groom?" asks the
Charlotte Observer. Oh, he doesn't mat-
ter!

Evelyn Thaw has changed her mind,
and will not sue for divorce or annul-
ment, so a contemporary says. It is
getting rather hard for Evelyn to get
her name in the papers any more.

A number of pretty honest newspapers
seem to think Congress shows a propen-
sity to protect a wee bit too much in the
Lilly matter.

Eighty-five thousand school children
called on Emperor Franz Josef recently
to congratulate him on his birthday. If
the Austrian Emperor is anything like
our President, that must have pleased
him immensely.

The Charleston News and Courier
thinks it might have been different had
the Democrats of that State voted in a
direct primary. But they did vote in
such a primary in Alabama, and look
what happened there.

"Is Col. Stewart a malefactor or a
nature faker?" inquires the Rochester
Herald. Officially, he's a "nuisance," it
appears.

Eight years ago William McKinley de-
clared that the time had come to re-
vise the tariff. We fear the late Presi-
dent was not a very good guesser; that is,
if he guessed it really would be revised
soon.

"Thaw insists that he wants justice, as
an American citizen," says the Rich-
mond News Leader. If it had really
been meted out to him, he would prob-
ably be wanting a palm-leaf fan and a
glass of ice water worse than anything
else about now.

A Cincinnati man who imagined he
wanted to die offered \$50 to anybody
who would shoot him. He didn't want
to die very much, no matter what he
may have thought about the matter.

Even in the face of the Lilly report,
however, Washington will hardly expect
to see individual Congressmen furnished
with real gold halos and alabaster
wings.

Press Must Speak Out.

From the Dallas News.
If the press of this country fails to
speak out courageously against grafters,
who is going to do it? Must we wait for
grafter to eat grafter?

A Hint for Every Man.

Our Motto: If you seek in The Big
Stick, it isn't necessarily so.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Hundreds of telegrams and bushels
of congratulatory letters have been
received this morning on the occasion
of the celebration of our first anniversary.
Well may we blush with pride as we look back over the
sum of our accomplishments. The
youngest paper in Washington—and the
most virile—have seen our circulation
leap by leaps and bounds, until, within
one short year, we have had to put on
two extra circulations to meet the demand.

Our advertising record—it speaks
for itself. Within this, our first
year, The Big Stick has published
just seven times as many columns
of paid-matter as we said paid-
advertising as all its contemporaries
of a like size combined.

Editorially—we are now on a de-
licate subject, but humbly we can
point to our list of contributors, the
sublist in the land. Shoulder to
shoulder we have stood for the right;
we have done our best to put
right thinking that was not untrue,
and following the path which this
our first year has blazed, we move
forward into the years to come—for-
ward to the light!

BY YE LOCAL SCRIBE.

Too much rain lately.
Spring is here, gentle Annie.
Lincoln Steffens is again in our
midst.

Give cheerfully for the Glorious
Fourth.
What does "too thinchy" mean,
bosom?

John Jay Edison is fishing in the
Adirondacks.
Col. Tom Marshall took in the
ball game yesterday.

The ubiquitous Sidney Bieher is
still in the limelight.
The Gas Company will soon have
Congress off its hands.

Nobody was called a liar yester-
day at the District hearing.
It is a week today since the latest
new theater project was launched.

After the paving scandal is probed
maybe the streets will be improved.
The District Democrats will get
together after the convention and
roll up the usual majority for Bryan.

Postmaster General Myers' Pull-
man car story, told at the Press
Club meeting, is now going to the
Cabinet rooms.

Cuno Rudolph has engaged Falken-
berg, the human dining needle, to
coach him in pitching for the Cham-
ber of Commerce-Board of Trade
charity game, which has already mas-
tered the spit ball.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

MODERN ACTING.

The modern school I like full well;
through it no lungs are split.
An actor used to have to yell if he would
make a hit.

But now when some one soaks him hard,
he murmurs soft and low:
"I'll tell you live, Count Hildegard, live
to regret that blow."

The tableau used to be the thing; each
carpenter and supe
Upon the stage they'd always bring, and
mass 'em in a group.
And then while horns would loudly blare
and cymbals wildly clang,
They'd cut the curtain loose somewhere
and drop it with a bang.

But in the modern school they've done
away with things like these.
The hero stands up stage alone among
the canvas trees.
Then as his sweetheart toward him
glides, his faithful love to crown,
The curtain gently, softly slides and
noiselessly comes down.

Made a Detour.
"Yes," said Mr. Tambo, "I passed
around the hat to-day."
"And why," inquired Mr. Bones, "did
you pass around the hat?"
"I had to. It was a 'Merry Widow.'"

Modern Romance.
"Rich magnate marries poor girl. Quite
romantic!"
"I don't see nuthin' romantic about it.
He didn't have no old wife to get rid of."

Campaign Is On.
"Got any babies around your place?" in-
quired the candidate.
"None," answered the farmer. "Babies
is all grown up an' married off. How'd
you like to put in the forenoon plowin'?"

A Sunshine Thought.
Each day brings its own woes.
And in this way
We're helped to forget those
Of yesterday.

Comrades.
"Don't follow me, pup," said the good-
natured man to the lost dog. "I haven't
any more home than you have. I live
in a flat."

The Proper Way.
"I suppose the small berries are on the
bottom. That's a scheme some hucksters
have."
"So I think."

"Yes, mum. De small berries should be
placed in de middle."

An Assignment.
"How do you feel?" asked the manag-
ing editor.
"Fit for a fight or a frolie," answered
the reporter.

"That's lucky. I think you'll get a
chance at bat. I want you to look after
a wedding in the coal regions."

SOLDIER'S POINT OF VIEW.

How It Differs from that of the Ord-
inary Citizen.

From the New York Times.
Nobody expects the soldier to be well
satisfied with any condition of affairs in
which the military art is neglected. Gen.
Grant naturally feels that this nation is
careless about its defenses and relies too
much on the revived sentiment of the
coins. "In God we trust," for protection.
But the national defense must always de-
pend largely on other influences than
armed men and coast artillery. The com-
prehensive plan of the army maneuvers
this spring receives general approval. The
wisdom of having our nucleus of a great
army well trained and prepared for
emergency is not disputed. But the
people are not always thinking of war
and perpetually glorifying the profes-
sional soldier. When trouble comes they
know he will do his duty and will have
plenty of assistance.

The ordinary citizen of this republic,
in his daily pursuit of commerce and
the peaceful arts, is not warlike, or given
to the belief that the army and navy
are our only protection. He is not expect-
ing war, but contending peace, and his ex-
pectation is likely to be realized. The
soldier's thoughts must ever be on war-
like things, if he is a good soldier, and it
is one of the penalties of his calling that
his countrymen are not thinking with
him in times of peace.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

If any one thinks Representative Foss

has not earned his money this session, he
has another thing coming. When a
committee has to deal with a recommen-
dation of the President,
when that recommendation is
against the wish of
the chairman,
and when the President's
request is advocated
by so strenuous a
person as Richmond
Pearson Hobson, that
committee is up
against it good and
strong and the de-
liberations are not
only often and long,
but spicy. Mr. Foss
is chairman of the
Joint Affairs Com-
mittee of the House
and what that group
of men has gone
through with this
session has made history.

Representative Foss, Republican, of the
Tenth district of Illinois, was born at
Berks, Pa., in 1852. After receiving his
primary and intermediate education,
he went to Harvard College, graduating
therefrom in 1880. He attended the Col-
umbia Law School and School of Politi-
cal Science in New York City, and gradu-
ated from the Union College of Law of
Chicago in 1888, receiving the degree of
LL. B. He was admitted to the bar the
same year and began the practice of law
in Chicago. Mr. Foss has resided there
ever since and built up a large and
lucrative practice. He didn't mix much
in politics for some time and never held
a political office until elected to the
Sixty-fourth Congress. After that he
got the habit of coming to Congress and
has been among the prominent members
of the House for the succeeding sessions.

He is on one committee only, but that
is enough to keep him busy. During the
discussion of the four battle ships propo-
sition in the Senate, Mr. Foss was a
daily visitor to that body, and when the
House bill was passed, he was happy.

The Senate enjoyed a brisk twenty-
minutes' debate yesterday over a resolu-
tion introduced by Senator Money, au-
thorizing and directing the Interstate
Commerce Commission to investigate,
and report upon a certain railway safety
appliance.

Several Senators objected to the form
of the resolution, which strongly sug-
gested an advertising circular. It seemed
a time as if every other Senator had
a suggestion to offer for improving
Mr. Money's resolution.

The Senator calmly accepted the sug-
gestions, one after another, and finally
in despair exclaimed:
"I did not draw the resolution. It was
handed to me just as I came into the
Senate chamber."

This admission created much laughter,
and Mr. Money added that the first time
he was aware of the imperfections of the
resolution was when it was read by the
clerk.

The final blow came when Senator
Lodge declared that the general law
which Mr. Lodge read gave authority
to the Interstate Commerce Commission
to investigate safety appliances gener-
ally.

Mr. Money was so overcome by this
that he withdrew the whole matter and
retreated to the cloak-room, while Sen-
ators joined in laughter.

Senators La Follette and Foraker were
in their places in the Senate yesterday.
Senator La Follette for the first time since
his memorable speech on the Aldrich bill,
and Senator Foraker has been on the
sick list since the postponement of the
Brownsville hearing. Both are far from
well as yet, but are expected to be back
at the winding up of this session. Sen-
ators Elkins and Hansbrough are still
sick.

Senator Du Pont had formulated a bill
to create a currency commission, and had
also carefully prepared a speech on the
same. He tried to find a hole in the pro-
ceedings where he could slip his bill in,
but was unable to do so, and for the
purpose. Meanwhile, Senator Aldrich was
maneuvering, and when he saw his
chance he can always find one—intro-
duced his resolution providing for a com-
mission. Senator Du Pont's bill is still in
his pocket, where it will repose in rest
and quiet.

One Senator Goes Fishing.
From the Boston Herald.
Congress will not depart just yet, but
Senator Frye has adjourned since he and
departed for his camp up at the Range-
leys. Congress may come and go and
Presidential conventions and campaigns
may impend, but in the estimation of the
junior Senator from Maine they cannot
successfully compete with the attractions
of the fishing season down on the
Rangeleys.

First Railway Ticket Agent.
From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The man who sold the first railway
ticket in this country died the other day
at Rochester, N. H. This forcibly recalls
the fact that a century seventy years
ago covers the whole history of railroading
in the United States. Presumably the
late ticket seller was also the first rail-
way official to be asked what time the
next train leaves.

Obstacles to Currency Legislation.
From the Boston Transcript.
Congress seems likely to close with an-
other demonstration of the practical im-
possibility, under our system of govern-
ment and widespread popular prejudices,
of getting any scientific banking legisla-
tion. A few more parties may supply the
momentum. Nothing less than that of-
fers any promise!

Harriman as a "Fan."
From the Chicago Record-Herald.
It appears that E. H. Harriman is a
baseball enthusiast. This fact will be
dear him to a large number of American
people who have hitherto been inclined
to regard him as a cold, hard, unfeeling
person, whose only desire was to wicked-
ly control all the railroads in the coun-
try.

A Dubious Experiment.
From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.
There seems to be a disposition among
the railroad magnates to abandon for the
present, at least, that scientific experi-
ment of raising freight rates so high as
to make it even for the public's not ship-
ping any freight at all.

One Boss Equals Another.
From the Boston Globe.
The President is having some difficulty
in persuading the Senate that he is to
the army what Speaker Cannon is to
Congress.

Still with Us.
From the Rochester Herald.
Matt Quay's body lies mouldering in the
ground, but his soul is marching on.

THE TRAVELER.

Texas moonrise on the tenth of May,
I met a traveler waiting fast—
I called his name, and he replied:
"Old friend, we meet at last!"

All strange and dark and tall he seemed
Under the rising moon—
He turned and said: "I never dreamed
That we would meet so soon!"

"You are too young to be my friend—
All hope and bright be-
lieve are quite new to you, my name?"
"Your name," I said, "is Death."
—Richard Le Gallienne, in the Broadway Magazine.

Booming the Business.
From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Undertakers are giving away cigars as
an inducement to purchase coffins. A
surer way to promote trade would be to
substitute cigsars.

Relief in Sight.
From the Atlanta Constitution.
The coal supply of the world will last
only 200 years longer, says Mr. Carnegie.
At least we see the finish of the coal
trust.

AT THE HOTELS.

Why Wealthy Interests Have So

Large a Political Influence.
From the Kansas City Times.

Under the existing cumbersome ballot
system the government refuses to pay
the expense of ascertaining the electoral
opinions of the large number of citizens
who will not go voluntarily to the polls.
Since this class ordinarily holds the bal-
ance of power, a semi-private institution,
the party organization, is maintained at
large expense chiefly for the purpose of
collecting the vote of this remnant. As
a rule, a man cannot hope to be a suc-
cessful candidate if he cannot obtain the
co-operation of the vote-getting organiza-
tion. Indeed, under most circumstances
he is barred from becoming a candidate
unless he is wealthy or has the party
leaders' support.

The man with a bank or whose back-
er will contribute liberally to the party
treasury, has an obvious advantage.
Somebody must pay for the work in-
volved in perfecting an organization that
will get out the votes. Therefore the
large contributors to campaign funds ac-
quire undue influence. Rich men have
frequently been allowed to become can-
didates because they could finance the
campaign. Even oftener the special in-
terests have been permitted to dictate
nominations for the same reason.

Until the government assumes the legiti-
mate cost of conducting the elections
private wealth is going to have excessive
influence in selecting candidates and in
directing policies.

FAVORS VREELAND BILL.

Good Points of Measure Pointed Out
by